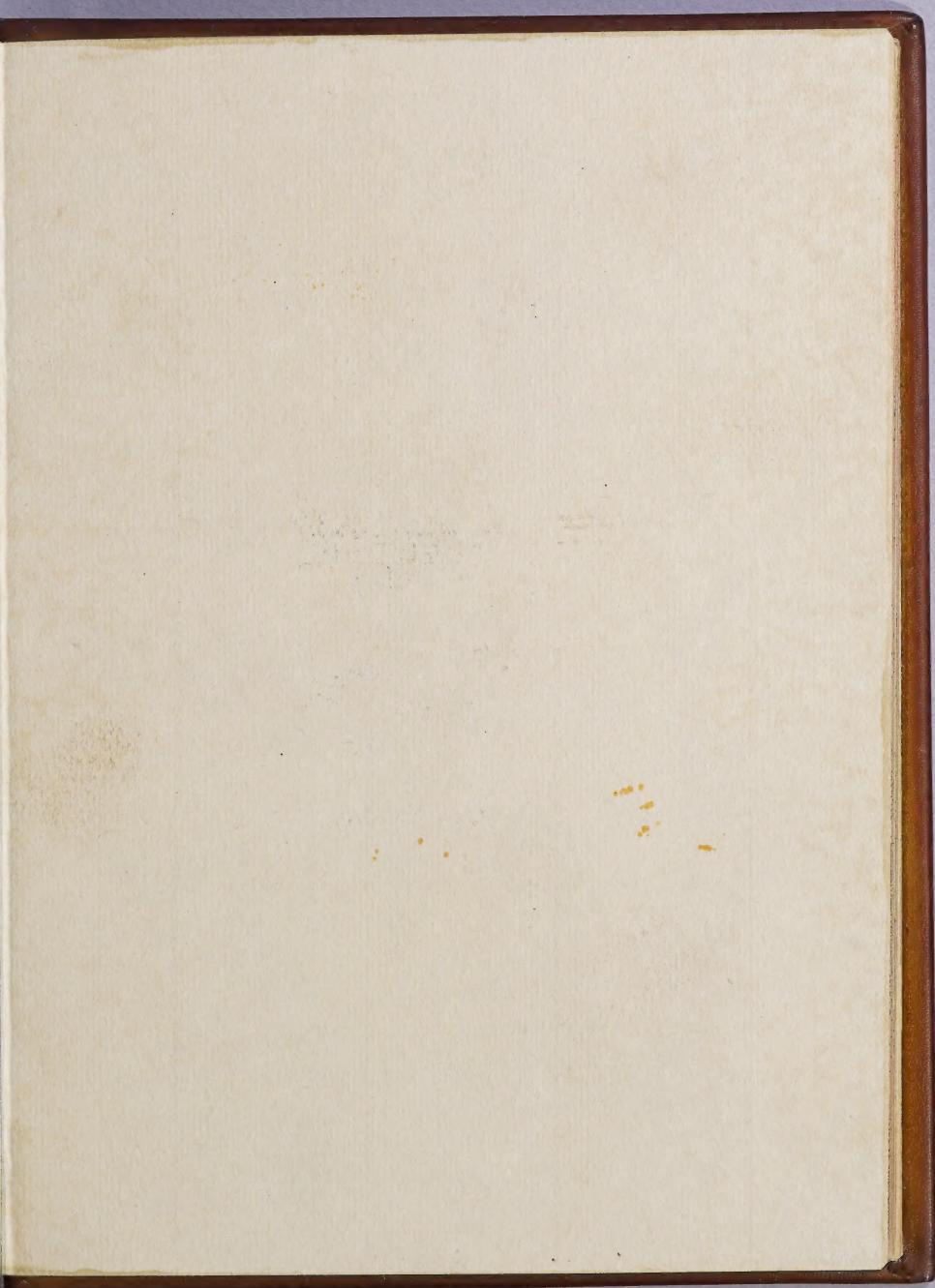


John Carter Brown.
Harold Brown.





149

THE
TRADES

Increase:

By Fishing for Herrings &c

LONDON,

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To the Reader.

Entle Reader, I commend unto yow a Polidorus his Treasure; yet without either murther or theft, but else as rich. So I confesse without leaue, neither may the Authour bee offended, if what I haue borrowed for my priuate use, I haue payed to the seruice of the Common-wealth, in that what hee intended at the instance of one, being written, is behoufull o every one.

One Pithius, a crafty Sicilian, finding an honest Romane Gentleman, called Canius, Desirous of a pleasant Garden in the Iland, he invited him to his, and conducted divers poore Fishermento attend that day his Bankes, with Boates and Nets; and to bring in plenty of fish, and to lay them at his feete. The Guest asking what that meant, was answered by the Huxter, That it was the Royalty of that place, there was more fish thereabouts, then in any other stremme of Syracuse. And as oft as he repaired thither, that seruice was due, and done unto him. The poore Gentleman was taken with the Nets, and presently daileth with the owner for the Garden, who suffering himselfe to be much improtuned, at the length was intreated to sell it full deereley: The day following, the buyer, dispo-

To the Reader.

sed to shew the magnificence of his purchase, inviteth
diuers friends to accompany him thither, and missing
the concourse and confluence of his expected homagers,
the Fishermen (For there was neither Boate, Oare,
Net, or Fin of fish to be seene) asketh his new neig-
hbour whether it were a holiday for Fishermen? The
plaine folk answered, None they knew of; & further
wondred at the former resort, for they never saw be-
fore Boates or Fishermen there. In a word, hee was co-
sened. But it is not so in this fishing Project, to the
which you are now invited frankly and plainly:
Nullæ hic pescatorum feræ; we may alwaies fish here
without feare of any Sicilian purchase, or scarcity
of the Romane Macrobius his Table, where there was
Piscis, but paucorū hominum. Here is fish, the King
of fish, the meate and Marchandize of both remote
and neighbour Nations. To perswade hereto, the Au-
thour hath dealt by way of comparison, not there-
by to derogate from other Trades, but to aduance this
Mysterie, and indeed, to shew that they may all receive
true nourishment from this nursery. Let therefore no
man take that with the left hand which is offered
with the right: And though, by the opinion of some of
understanding in those faculties, there is a reasonable
survey giuen of our Sea-trades, State, and Breeding;
and out of others iudgements, there is euē Candor
animi in ali particulars, without either suspicion of
any personall taxation offered, or any States blot sus-
pected: Yet I desire also to professe the Authours true
and faire meaning herein, and to make good the ouer-
sights that may bee committed in the particular tra-
nscription, with that of the Poet, Vbi plurima nitent, Non
ego,

To the Reader.

153.

ego paucis offendor maculis. Of the subiect it
selfe I will onely say thus much, That if Aurum por-
tans hath beene alwaies welcome, hence you may
receiue gold, pay the Kings duties, and doe your Coun-
try seruice; and so I leaue these busineses to their own
abilitie, and take my leaue of you with this conclusion
of them.

Nisi peracta luduntur.

I. R.

ANSWERING

294



The Trades Increase.

SEEING by chance a late Treatise entitled, *Englands way to winne wealth, &c.* and being easilly inuited to reade the same, euen for the Titles sake; I must confesse my selfe so affected with the proiect, that I presently resolued to goe a fishing, withall concluding with my selfe, that as there is no fishing to the sea: so there was no fish in the sea like to the Herring: and for that my estate is but meane, and my selfe a fresh-water Souldier, it requireth cost, and I would haue company: the sea is large enough, and hath roome enough for vs all, and there are Herrings enough to make vs all rich: for that I say a man may runne a course this way to enrich himselfe, to strengthen his countrey, to enable his Prince more honestly then many late sea-courses can warrant vs in, more easilly, more safely, more certainly then any other sea.

By Mr. Job
Gontfoma

sea-course can perswade vs to whatsoeuer; I could not choose, out of my allegiance to my Prince, out of my duety to my Countrey, out of my loue to my neighbour, but commend these motiues concerning the same to a further consideration, consisting,

In the Necessitie,
Facilitie,
Profit, and
Use of fishing.

The necessity out of want of Shipping.
Mariners.
Imploiment of me.

As concerning ships, it is that which euery one knoweth, and can say, they are our weapons, they are our ornaments, they are our strength, they are our pleasures, they are our defence, they are our profit; the subiect by them is made rich, the kingdome through them strong, the Prince in them mighty; in a word, by them in a manner we liue, the kingdome is, the king reigneth. If the sea faile, the *Venetians* they fall; and if we want ships, wee are dissolued. *Esops Sheepheard* kept his flocke well so long as he nourished his dogge; but when the Wolfe had perswaded him that he was superfluous, hee cosened him easily of all his sheepe. It is the kingdomes case in shipping, which made that heroicall King of *Denmarke* at his view of the Kings maiesties Nauy at *Chattam*, confesse he then saw the strength of *England*, the greatnessse of our King,

King, *In solatantia est fiducia Nave.*

Concerning the want of shipping, though to ^{Want of ship-} presse the consideration thereof be very material, ^{ping.} yet the poynt it selfe is to be handled very tenderly: for that as I haue no pleasure to touch our owne wounds, so I am loath in this case to discouer our owne wants; for that I feare the enemie will sooner take the aduantage of them, then wee will be stirred vp thereby to make supply. To giue therefore the true and faithfull subiect a darke Lanthorne whereby hee may onely see himselfe, and he not be seene, setting the contemplation of the Kings royll Nauy aside, so mighty, so well conditioned, which hath so many good Officers, and such worthy Ouer-seers, which is so chargeable to his Maiestie to maintaine, as I hope it will neuer be safe for the enemy to meddle withall: setting, I say, this aside, our Merchants Nauie consisteth in the Shippes

For	The Straights.
	Spaine.
	France.
	Hambrough and Middlebrough.
	The Sound.
	Newcastle.
	Island.
	New found Land.
	The East Indies.

I haue not named *Moscouie*, because we haue in a manner lost that Trade, the troubles of that

kingdome, and our desire of security hauing de-
priued vs therof, which we may the more lament,
because I haue heard Marchants affirme, that in
these vncomforable daies of aduenturing, it was
one of their best Trades, and with no small mer-
uaile yet vpheld, and most prouidently followed
by the Hollanders, we being scarred away from so

The Country
being afflicted
with war, and
the Hollanders
will, petere ci-
bum ē flamma
good & profitable a trade, as birds from Cherrie-
trees, with the shew of dead carkasses, or shout of
boyes, whilst other lusty and plumpe laddes haue
wililie beate away the children, beate downe the
scarre crowes, and stolen the fruite away, to their
great gaine, and our disgrace, there repairing not
thither aboue two Ships English in stead of se-
uenteeene of great burden for the company for-
merly, besides Enterlopers, to the great decay of
our Marchants and shipping: whereas the Hol-
lander (according to a credible report made) be-
tweene the Ward-house and the East-ward, at
Tippenie, Kilden, Olena, and the Riuier Cole at Colmo-
grauie, and at Saint Nicholas in Rusia, had aboue
thirty five sailes of their Shippes the last yeare.
Happily some will say, that they made so poore a
voyage that they had bene better kept themselues
at home; and it is very likely, yet the yeare before,
they had some thirty saile, and now this yeare they
haue againe repaired their Nauy, renewed their
aduenture, and sent neere as many, as neither dis-
maied with troubles, nor yet discouraged with
losse; and to make it the more strange that they
shold thus preuet our trade, & increase their own:
as it was after vs that they came thither even by
leue

leue, as it were, to gleane with our Reapers, (for the fields were ours) the discouery of the Land, and Trade wholy ours, found out by *Chanceler* and *Willoughby*, and euer since continued by our Merchants) so againe their best Trade thither, is maintained euen by our owne commodities, as Tinne, Lead, Course-clothes and Kerseis: the inconuenience whereof, together with the preuention, I leue to the sensible consideration, to the sufficient ability of the *Moscouie* Marchant, who I feare can scarce heare mee, being (as I said) gone so farre as the *East-Indies*; and if I should send to him, I feare I should not finde him at leisure, having thither transported much of the *Moscouie* Staple. For the Marchants that formerly vsed the *Moscouie* Trade are now there seated; and because as we know it is warmer there, and as they find it, it is very profitable, we will also by Compasse trauell thither our selues; that as *Valeria* a faire Lady, answering to *Scilla* in the Theater, being demanded, Why shae pressed so neere, said; That thereby shée might haue some of his felicity; so by being in their company, wee may communicate with them of their good fortunes, or commune with them of our wants.

So then, to beginne our iourney at the noblest place for worth, and one of the newest in knowledge, the worthieſt in former remembrance; the worst in present reputation, for the bottome of the *Straights*, the firſt in name, and whilome a very materiall busines of Marchandize: I do find this Trade but easie, and the diſſiculties many and

Primo Edn. 6.

new, the Trade it selfe being lessened by the circumuention of the *East-Indie* nauigation, which fetcheth the Spices from the well head; and I find the rest of the benefites alayed, by charges, by insultation of Pirates, and infidelity of seruants. These make presents and profit of their Maisters goods abroad, so farre, that some of the owners become lame at home: Pirates meete with that whereby others are extreamly hindred, and by the charges the rest are exceedingly discouraged, so that the Merchants returne is but poore, and the nauigation much lessened, the employment thitherward fayling in neere thirty shippes, & those of such burden, that they were of defence and renowne to the kingdome. I heard a worthy Merchant in his time *Thomas Cordell* of London say, that on the first beginning of the *Turkey* Trade, his selfe with other Merchants, hauing occasion to attend the late Queens Maiesties Priuy Counsell about that busynesse, they had great thanks & commendations for the shippes they then builded of so great a burden for those partes, by the Earles of *Bedford* and *Leicester*, and other honorable Personages, with many encouragements to goe forward (euent to vse their owne words) for the *Kingdomes sake*, notwithstanding it was then to their great benefite likewise, whose ordinarie returns at the first were three for one, which I speake not out of enuy. For as all callings are, and ought to be maintained through the profite that ariseth thereby, labours rewarded, dangers recompenced by the sweat and sweet of gaine; nay,

in our most Liberall Professions, the Diuine for his spirituall nourishment hath temporall foode; the Physition for the care of the body asketh the comfort of the purse; and the Lawyer must bee payd for his Plea: so Merchants of all Companies the most liberall, are likewise of all sortes the most worthie to gaine, *Vt qui per uniuersum orbem discurrunt, mare circumlustrantes & aridamus* to vse that hopefull Prince in his time King Edward the sixt his words in a Letter to forren Princes, in Sir Hugh Willoughbie his behalfe. But to end my long Parenthesis, I speake it I say out of Beeing bound for discoueries Prim. Ed. 6. pitty, to see now the returne so meane, the Merchant so discouraged, the shipping so diminished: and to conclude this poynt without loue or anger, but with admiration of our neighbours the now *Sea-herrs*, the Nation that get health out of their owne sickenesse, whose troubles begot their liberty, brought foorth their wealth, and brought vp their strength, that haue out of our leauings gotten themselues a living, out of our wants make their owne supply of Trade and shipping there; they comming in long after vs, equall vs in those partes in all respects of priuilege and port; that haue deuanced vs so farre in shipping, that the *Hollanders* haue more then one hundred saile of shippes that vse those parts, continually going and returning, and the chiefeſt matters they doe lade outward, be *English* Commodities, as Tinne, Lead, and Bailes of ſuch like ſtuffe as are made at *Norwich*.

See-herren.

For the rest of the Straights, one ſide, as the
coaſt

coast of *Barbary*, serues onely for places and Cities of refuge, not after the Diuine *Leuiticall* law, when one hath killed a man by chance there to be succoured: but after that diabolicall *Alcoran*, when any haue robbed and murdered abroad, thither they may repaire, be in safety, and enjoy.

The other side, as *Naples*, *Genoa*, *Ligorne*, and *Marseilles*, employ some twenty saile, and they most with *Herring*. For the Ports neere to the Straights mouth, as *Malega*, &c. wee haue some store of shipping, as about thirtie saile, that begin in Iune to set forth some for *Ireland*, to lade Pipe-staues in their way to *Malega*, they returning *Malega* wines. But the *Hollanders* likewise haue found out that Trade, and be as busie amongst the Irish as our selues for Pipe-staues: nay, by your leaue, they haue beene too busie there of late with some of our poore Country-mens wind-pipes; but that is besides the matter heere. But for *Malega* it selfe, the Inhabitants there haue through our plentifull resort thither, planted more store of Vines, so that on our recourse thither, our marchants haue with drawne themselues much from *Cherris*.

Spaine.

For *Andalusia*, *Quantado*, *Lisborne*, *Portugall*, it is easily knowne what shipping wee haue there by our Trade, which is but meane, consisting in *Sacke*, *Sugar*, *Fruit*, and *west-Indie Drugs*, which may employ some twenty ships. Amongst these *Cherris* Sackes are likewise brought into *England*, especially in *Flemish* Bottomes.

For the bringing in from thence any store of salt by vs, it is excepted against, we being by report furnished

furnished principally by the *Hollanders* of most of the salt that our Fisher Townes do vse for the salting of Island fish, and all other Fish for Herring and Staple-fish, as the Ports of *Londen, Colchester, Ipswich, Yarmouth, Linne, Hull, Scarbrough*, can testifie. *Albrough* men were wont to bring it in, especially employing some thirty or forty Saile belonging to it, of some seuen or eight score, or two hundred Tunne; which for the most part, were set on worke all the yeare long, with transporting of coales from *Newcastle* to *France*, and fetching salt from thence; which Trade is now much decayed with *France*, by the double dilligence of the *Hollanders*, who serue vs principally from *Spaine*.

For our Trade to *Burdeaux*, it is lightly as great *France*. as euer it was: For I do not thinke there was euer more Wine drunke in the Land. Yet that voyage appeareth not to be so beneficiall in regard of the small rate that the Owners and Sea-men haue thither-ward. *France* may euery way employ, and those most small vessels, some threescore ships and barkes.

To *Hambrough* and *Middlebrough* there are belonging six or seuen ships to each place, and they lade for the Company (and are called *Appointed Ships*) euery three months in all the yeare, there may be laden some thirty odde Shippes, and they but 14 or 15 bodily. But as they make, as is said, two voyages the Ship, how it standeth with them, or how they will stand, it is vncertaine in regard of the manner of the altering of Trading with their cloath. Once for certaine the Merchant

aduenturers ships haue been alwaies formerly the
sure stay of Merchants seruices both for their rea-
dinesse, goodnesse, and number of shipping tou-
ching the common-wealths affaires.

The Sound.

For *Danske*, *Melvin* and *Quinsbrough*, there are
not aboue fife or sixe shippes of *London*, that vse
those places, as many more of *Ipswich*, and so like-
wise from *Hull*, *Linne*, and *Newcastle*, the like pro-
portion resorteth thither for Trade. These make
some two returnes in the yeare: but in all those
places the *Hollanders* doe abound, and bring in
more commodities by fife times to vs, then our
owne shipping. And for *Liefland*, the *Narue*, *Rye*,
and *Reuell*, the *Hollanders* haue all the Trade in a
manner; the commodities from these former pla-
ces being *Corne*, *Flaxe*, *Sope-ashes*, *Hempe*, *I-
ron*, *Waxe*, and all sorts of Deale.

For *Norway* we haue not aboue fife; and they
aboue forty saile, and those double or treble our
burden euен for the Citty.

Newcastle.

The next is *Newcastle* Trade, and for certaine
the chiefest now in esse, for maintenance of ship-
ping, for setting Sea-fearing men on worke, and
for breeding daily more, there may be about some
two hundred saile of *Caruiles*, that onely vse to
serue the Citty of *London*, besides some two hun-
dred more that serue the sea-coast towns through-
out *England*, small and great, as *Barques* and o-
ther shipping of smaller burden, and more might
easily be: for hither euен to the *Mines* mouth,
come all our Neighbour Country Nations with
their Shippes continually, employing their owne
servitours shipping

shipping and Mariners. I doubt me whether if they had such a treasure, they would not imploy their owne shipping. The *French* faile hither in whole Fleetes, some forty or fifty saile together, especially in Summer, seruing all their Portes of *Picardie, Normandie, and Brittaine*, euen as farre as *Rocheſtē* and *Bourdeaux*, with their owne shippes and sailers from *Newcastle*. So they of *Breame, Embden, Holland and Zealand* do ferue all *Flaunders*, and the Archdukes Countries, whose shipping is not great: These paying no more then his Maiesties owne naturall subiects, if they transport any coales. Which imposition, lay our men, made our Countrey men forbeare their carrying any more Coales abroad, because the *Frenchmen* would not giue aboue their old rate: and which was worse, thereby they fold away their shippes, some to *France*, some to *Spaine*, some to other Countries. Whereby sure their faults are more apparant then their ill fortune, in that though their gaine was leſſe at the instant, by the imposition then formerly; yet to leauē the Trade, argued neither good spirits, nor great vnderstanding, nor any especiall good minde to their Countrey. For whence I pray you came such a necessity to leauē the Trade and to giue ouer shipping, as if they could not liue thereby; when presently forraigne Nations sell to the Trade themſelues, as is formerly ſet downe, and fetch away our coales on the ſame tearmes which wee do refufe? And by report, notwithstanding the fwe ſhillings imposed; the *French* do ſell in *France* one Chauldron of coales

for as much money as will buy three or four of Newcastle. Had they held to with patience, either they might haue brought the stranger to their price, or else by due order and discreet fashion opened the inconuenienty to the state, of the strangers stomack in refusing their Coale, and fetching them their selues: so as they might easily haue wearied them, and won their Trade and gaine againe; whereas now they are beggard, our Country disfurnisht of shipping. The stranger keeping his coine at home, bringeth hither bare and base commodities, their shipping & Mariners are employed and increased; and notwithstanding the *Argus* eyes of the Searcher, carry gold away with them, alwaies bringing more in stocke with them, then they carry away in commodities.

For to make a motion to haue this ffe shillings excused in our owne Nation, is rather profitable then necessary, in regard wee see the stranger thrueh notwithstanding it, and it being done out of his Maiesties royal prerogatiue, & *ex causa lucrativa*, as is apparant by what the stranger gaineth; and the like is willingly imbraced here in other transpotations, as Beere, &c. were, methinkes, vndutifull likewise. But to mention a motion very lately made, and generally amongst his Maiesties loyall subiects imbraced; Might it please his Maiestie to make and ordaine a Staple Towne in *England* for Sea-coale, and we haue many fit places, and Harbours more neere and proper then that of *Tirnemouth*, at *Newcastle* (and hereia as I am bound in affection to wish well to *London*, so I must, out of

of many mens iudgements, commend *Harewich* ;
statio bene fida Carinis, and then lying fit for the
 Low-countries, and indeed open to all Nations
 by the benefite of the large sea which washeth it) whereby strangers shall be restrained from further Trade to *Newcastle*, and shall all repaire to the said Staple Towne to fetch their Coales : Besides that it would be an exceeding benefite to his Maiesty, it would likewise helpe vs in this our complaint of want of shipping. For by this meanes our *English* bottomes bringing all the Coales to the Staple Towne, shall not onely be set on worke, but increase will follow in Shipping. The *Venetians* sometime passed being out-gone by those of *Zant* in their custome, drew the Trade from the *Grecians*, and planted as it were, a Colonie of *Curranes* at *Venice*. If for a little custome, and to pull downe their suspected subiects swelling mindes, they did so, why should not his Maiesty for the increase of his Shipping, and the releiuing of the prostrate estate of his faithfull and humble subiects, take this warrantable course?

Island voyage entertaineth 120 ships and barkes. *Island.*

Newfound Land employeth some 150 saile, from *Newfound Land* all parts, of small ships, but with great hazard; and therefore that voyage, feared to be spoiled by heathen and sauage, as also by Pirates.

Now followeth the consideration of the East *East Indies.*, Indie Trade, into whose seas, not onely the Riuer of *Volga*, as before you heard, disemboqueth it self, but euen the bottome of the *Straights* is emptied to fill vp those gulfes, and not so onely, but besides

that many of our best Marchants haue transported their Staples thither; it hath also begot out of all Callings, Professions, and Trades, many more new Merchants. Then where there is increase of Merchants, there is increase of Trade; where Trade increaseth, there is increase of Shipping; where increase of Shipping, there increase of Mariners likewise: so then rich and large *East Indies*. The report that went of the pleasing notes of the Swannes in *Meander* floud, farre surpassing the records of any other birds in any other places whatsoeuer, drew thither all sorts of people in great confluence, and with great expectation to heare, and enjoy their sweete singing. When they came thither, they found in stead of faire white Swans, greedy Rauens, and deuouring Crows; and heard, in stead of melodious harmony, vntuneable and loathsome croaking. In indignation that they were so received and deceiued, in stead of applauding, they hissed; and of staying, fled away. You are now braue *East Indies*, *Meander* floud, your Trade is the singing of Swannes, which so many iourney so farre to enjoy. God forbid you should be found so discoloured, and we so ill satisfied. And hewsoeuer that I may be sure to auoide any detraction, whereby my nature might haue any imputation, or by calling vp more spirits into the circle then I can put downe againe, I might incurre some danger, and be taxed likewise of indiscretion, for that we onely hitherto haue complained of the want of Shipping; we desire now but herein to suruey the store, and see how

you

you helpe the increase. You haue built more Ships
in your time, and greater farre then any other
Merchants Ships; besides what you haue bough
out of other Trades, and all those wholly belong-
ing to you; there hath beene entertained by you
since you first aduentured, one and twentie
Ships, besides the now intended voyage of one
new Ship of seuen hundred Tunne; and happily
some two more of increase. The least of all your
Shipping is of foure score Tunne: all the rest are
goodly Shippes, of such burthen as neuer were
formerly vsed in Merchandize; the least and mea-
nest of these last is of some hundred and twentie
Tunne, and so go vpward eu'en to eleuen hundred
Tunne. You haue set forth some thirteen voyages,
in which time you haue built of these, eight new
Shippes, and almost as good as built the most of
the residue, as the *Dragon*, the *Hector*, &c. so that at
the first appearance you haue added both strength
and glory to the Kingdome by this your accession
to the Nauy. But where I pray you are all these
Ships? foure of these are cast away, of the which
one was of threehundred Tunne, another of foure
hundred, the third of three hundred, and the
fourth of eleuen hundred; two more are docked
vp there as Pinaces to Trade vp and down: the rest
are either employed in the Trade in the *Indies*, or
at home out of reparations; which if true, if the
Kingdome should haue need of them on any oc-
easian, it shall surely want their seruice; and so then
there is not onely no supply to the Nauy this way,
but hurt eu'en to the whole kingdome, the woods
being

being cut downe, and the Shippes either lost, or not seruiceable. Surely stories can shew vs, which we may reade in the courses of Common-weales, how tolerable, nay how laudable it is in all States, to enlarge Commerce. Merchants whom wee should respect, can tell vs of the casualties which not onely the Ships, but their estates are subiect to by aduentures. Mariners whom we must pity, can teach vs of the ordinary dangers not onely that Shippes and goods, but their liues are subiect to by sea. I must not then exprobrate that to them which is to be imputed to the Sea; nor are they to be blamed out of reason for that which deserueth, in humanity, commiseration; nor is *England* bounded by our Horizon, to go no further then we see. We haue learned long since, that *Mercatura si tenuis sordida, si magna splendida*: the stranger the Country, the greater the aduenture; the more famous our Nation, the more worthy the Merchant. Before wee were, euен *Horace* writ, *Currit Mercator ad Indos*. Loath then am I to borrow that saying of *Demosthenes* on his courting of *Lais*, to pay it to the Indian Trade, by alleaging, that *Non tanti Emam pænitentiam*, only hauing now in common that *Roman prouiso*, *Ne quid detrimenti resp. capiat*. Let vs examine that which may moue patience, that our woods are cut downe, and the Ships either lost or not seruiceable: Our woods I say, cut downe in extraordinary manner, neither do the Shippes die the ordinary death of Shippes. Our woods extraordinarily cut downe, in regard of the greatnessse of the Shipping, which doth

doth as it were deuoure our timber. I am able out of sufficient testimony to affirme, that since the *Indian* Trade, and meereley through their building of their ships of so great burthen, and their repairing (the building notwithstanding beganne but fiue yeares since) that timber is railed in the Land fiue shillings, and more, in the loade, nay, almost not to be had for money, which the Company (no question) being sensible of, very wisely seeke to helpe themselues in, by building of ships in *Ireland* for their seruice: yet it seemeth their encouragement that was, is but *necessitous* in regard by their owne saying, besides the hazard, the charges are little lesse; and which is worse, that kinde of timber is but vntoward for that vse, being so extreame heauy, that a ship of small burden, draweth much water. If in fiue yeares space their building, together with their repairing of shippes, almost equall to building, beget such a scarcitie, what will a little continuance bring forth? Bring forth I cannot say ought, but a priuation will follow euен of all our timber-wood. The Kings Na-uy must be maintained, other Marchants of lower ranke must haue shipping, and the sea-trade may increase, and then either wee must trade without shipping, or make ships without timber.

When the *Norman Conquerour* hauing subdued the most part of the kingdome, passed from *Essex* into *Kent*, which then made head against him, the *Kents*, hauing by the aduice of their politique Bishop, and their stout Abbot, cut downe great boughes, and with them in their armes marched

towards the Conquerour; whereby, besides the novelty of the sight, the Army appeared double as big. *william* himselfe so conceiving it, as also amazed to see woods walke; more feared and discontented with that sight, then otherwise assured with his former success, condescended to what demands soever were made by those people, to haue such weapons laid downe, and to gaine such ingenious subiects; whereby, to their eternall benefite, and credite, their persons were neuer in bondage, nor their Lawes altered. In this their Land-stratageme, I see our sea-Arts, in that and these woods being the fatal instrument of our fortunes, boughes of Trees kept the *Kentish-men* out of seruitude, when they held them in their hands, and but for shew; their bodies will keepe vs in liberty when they containe vs, and are for seruice, and by their mouing on the water they will amaze both *French* and *Spaniſh*, and whomsoever, and keepe them, and all others, from comming neere

34. Hen. 8. 17. vs : Out of which prouident fore-sight, our most
33. Eliz. 25. worthy Princes formerly raigning, haue made diuers Lawes in fauour of timber trees: and our

Forbidding by
Proclamation
the building
with Timber.

most noble King hath prouided therto with new accessions for the preseruing and increasing of them; but that a parricide of woods should thus be committed by building of ships, it was neuer thought on by any of our royll *Solons*, and therefore there was no prouiso for it: Nay, this inconuenience was so little suspected, that our sayd famous Princes haue prouided cleane contrary, with great bounty and indulgence, hauing encouraged

raged by reward out of their owne purses the builders of great ships ; as bestowing on the builders ffe shillings on the Tun for euery Tunne that is builded aboue one hundred Tun in a ship , so necessary did the Prince thinke his maintenance of shipping, the accession thereof consisting much in their greatnessse, to the honour and safety of the Kingdome; & such vse he made account he should haue of them. Whereas now this way he contributeth, to the spoile of his woods, to the losse of the ships, and to the hurt of the Kingdome. I heard a Ship-wright say on the losse of the *Trades Increase*, that if you ride forty miles from about *London*, you could not finde sufficient Timber to build such an other. It was a ship of eleuen hundred Tunne: for beauty , burthen, strength, and sufficiency, surpassing all Marchants ships whatsoeuer. But alas ! shee was but shewne, out of a cruell destiny shee was ouertaken with an vntimely death in her youth and strength; being deuoured by those Iron wormes of that Country , that pierced her heart, and brake many a mans withall memorable in her misfortune, onely redounding to the Commonwealthes losse. For as for the Marchants, though I pitie their aduentures with all my heart, yet in this their part of losse was least ; for all their goods were on shore; and she had brought abundance out of the *Meche Fleete*, which she did both tith and toll : And thankes be to God, they are more then sauers by what is returned from her , and more then that often , by the grace of God, will come from her to the Marchants gaine.

The like vntimely fall had the other three of great burthen, gallant ships, neuer hauing had the fortune to see their native soile againe, or the honour to do their Country any seruice, in respect of all other shippes that wander ordinarily to other Countries, therefore I may iustly say that they die not the ordinary death of shippes, who commonly haue some rest, and after long seruice die full of yeares, and at home, much of their timber seruing againe to the same vse, besides their Iron-worke, and the rest otherwise seruiceable, and not in this bloody and vndeasonable fashion, rather indeed as coffins full of liue bodies, then otherwise as comfortable shippes. For the rest that liue, they come home so crazed and broken, so maimed and vnmanned, that whereas they went out strong,

Our ships are faine to take in the nativies of the Indian Countries to supply the wants of our dead Sea-men to bring home their shippes. they returne most feeble: and whereas they were carried forth with Christians, they are brought home with Heathen. What the profits are to the Marchants, for so great an aduēture, I know not. I am sure amends cannot easly be made for so great a losse, euен in this point which is our special subiect now, for wast of woods, & spoile of shipping.

And thus we haue surueyed all the fountaines whence our shipping especially doth flow: which before I shut vp, I remember me of a new Spring in *Greeneland*, that batheth some shippes and burdeneth them likewise with her owne natural fraight, with the which the Whale is so richly loaden withall. This place is but of late frequented so especially, and hath employed this last yeaer some foureteene shippes, and more would do, but that the

poore

poore Fishermen, who though they knew the place before, yet being belike afraid of the Whale, are now swallowed vp in the Whales ships.

The Moscouy
Merchants
haue procured
an inhibition
for all others
from fishing
there,

I cannot finde any other worthy place of forren anchorage. For the *Bermudas*, we know not yet what they will doe; and for *Virginia* we know not well what to do with it: the present profit of those not employing any store of shipping; and for this other it is yet but *Embrion*: no question a worthy enterprise and of great consequence, much aboue the Marchants leuell & reach. And sure in regard of the great expences they haue beene at, and the poore returne that is made, they are much to bee regarded & commended for holding out so long: I could wish, that as many of the Nobility and Gentry of the land haue willingly embarqued themselues in the labour, so the rest of the Subjects might be vrged to help to forme and bring forth this birth, not of an infant, but of a man; nay, of a people, of a kingdom, wherein are many kingdomes. When *Alcmena* was in trauell with *Her-cules*, the Poets say *Jupiter* was faine to be Mid-wife; and sure, as we haue the countenance of our earthly *Jupiter*, so we are humbly to emplore the propitious presence of our heauenly God, toward the perfection of this so great a worke. And so leauing to medle further with what we haue nothing to do, let vs returne to our ships, out of whose entertainments we may either rejoyce at their increase, or by other obseruations preuent their decay: & because we propounded to our selues the necessity of our home-fishing out of the want of

our shipping, we will affirme that by this our superficiall view we find a decay thereof, & that out of two reasons; because that in places formerly frequented, our shipping lesseneth, and in places new found, they doe not succeed: we haue giuen reasonable probability of these already without any pleasure, & there is no need of repetition, and it will be more apparent in the preferring of this desire of Fishing, out of the examination of the next inducement thereto, which is *want of Mariners.*

Want of Mariners.

Mariners, they vse the weapons, shippes, they weare the ornaments, shippes, out of them ships, are strength and pleasure: otherwise they are but Pictures, that haue but a shew, or are as carkasses bereft of life. It is the good Pilot that bringeth the Shippe to the Hauen: It is the wise Maister that governeth the men in the Ship; but without men the Maister cannot gouerne, nor the shippe goe: What is a Leader without an Army, and that of Souldiers? the same reason of Sea-men in a ship; the body must haue life, bloud and flesh: the same are Sea-men to a shippe. *Columbus* found out the new world, *Drake* brought home the hidden treasure in a ship; but they were both prouided well of men, and gouerned well: therefore as Shippes are manned; and as Masters vse their men, so ordinarily their shippes succeede. As for this last matter of gouernement, it is besides our busines, wee will leauue that to whom it concerneth. Now then, though wee cannot vse shipping without men, and therefore they must goe together; yet we must consider the one after the other, and ha-

uing

uing looked into the strength of the one, we will view in them the state of the other, in the which wee will not be long, for that the subiect is vnpleasant, and our Tale is halfe tolde already: for the consequence is necessary. As shippes are employed, so men are busied.

For *Moscouy*, it is apparant that the shipping thitherward is decayed; so neither Mariners are well employed that way, nor any Sea-men almost bred. The fleete that went ordinarily thitherward entertained three or foure Nouices in a ship, and so bred them vp Sea-men, which might make in the whole happily some foure score men yearly, which was well for their partes. Now then there were some ffe hundred Mariners and Saylers employed withall: so then this way there is want.

The like reason of the Straights in their proportion, the very bottoome of the Straights failing in thirtie shippes, maketh yearly ffe hundred Sea-men and Mariners at the least, seeke some other courses which were that way employed, besides the vnder-growth hindred of some hundred and forty sea-men yearly. And but that I am loath to renue our complaints, I would say it were great pitty of this so great an ebbe of our men in these seas, for that besides the voyages were of encouragement euen to the *Frie*, all in generall commonly went and returned in good health, a ship seldome loosing a man in a voyage; nay, I heard a proper Maister of a shippes say, that in eightene yeares, wherein he frequented those parts, he lost

not

not two men out of his ship: and whatsoeuer may bee imputed to the incontinencie of our men, or the vnwholsomnesse of the women in other places, surely in those parts I heare the common sort of women to be as dangerous, and the generalitie of our men as idely disposed.

Naples, Ligorne, Marseilles, and those parts of the straights, may employ some foure hundred men, and breed of these about forty.

Malega employing besides some foure hundred men, the imployment that may come by all other places in *Spaine* and *Portugall*, not arriving to foure hundred men, in regard of the pouerty of the trade, and the superfluity of the commodities, it being indeede rather entertained because they will not be idle, otherwise then that they are well busied, like foode that keepeth life, not else maintaineth strength; yet it hath a pretty mystery in it, that though the gaine scarce provideth for the Marchants liuelihood, yet the commodities make the land merry: and howsoeuer, I am of the opinion that the former hostile state busied more Sea-men then twice the Trade of *Spaine* can nourish, yet I differ from those that would rather by reprisall make Souldiers, then by nourishing commerce increase Mariners.

Our shipping into *France*, is not such as it hath beene, but nourseth many yong men, or rather sheweth them the Sea, and may busie some seuen or eight hundred men.

Hambrough and Middlebrough alwayes haue beeene counted the ancient maintainers of Mariners,

iners for the States seruice on all occasions, being ready at hand, and therefore as we wished well to their Shippes, so we desire encouragement to the men. There may be belonging to their em- ployment some foure or five hundred Mariners and Sea-men.

Norway and the Sound may breed and employ some foure hundred men, those parts being most frequented, those commodities most brought in by the Hollanders.

Newcastle voyage is the next, and if not the only, yet the especiall Nursery, and Schoole of Sea-men: For, as it is the chiefest in employmene of Sea-men, so it is the gentlest, and most open to land-men: They neuer grudging in their smalles vessels to entertaine some two fresh-men, or learners; whereas, to the contrary, in the Shippes that voyage to the South-ward, or otherwise, farre out of the Kingdome, there is no Owner, or Maister, that will ordinarily entertaine any land-man, be he neuer so willing, as being bound by their *Char-ter-partie* to the Marchant, as they say, not to carry but sufficient men, and such as know their la- bour, and can take their turne at the helme, toppe, and yard. It is by great fauour that others slip in, and they very likely; and therefore whereas in former aduentures I allow them the bringing vp of two or three men in a voyage, it is in generall to be vnderstood, that they were first trained vp, either amongst the Coliers in this iourney: or else came out of Fishermens Boates, and yet but Nouices to those Seas and Saylor,

so then this Trade, without all exception, admits of all sorts that never see the Sea before: whereby are yearly bred and employed, out of the great store of shippes busied therein, some two or three thousand people. A great comfort to youth, and men that want employment, and a great stay to the Sea state, that shall haue need on all occasions of their helpe. I haue shewed my good will enough, being so priuate, to further their employment; and being so ignorant I must not bee bolder.

Island enterainment, asketh and nourisheth some two thousand ffe hundred men; after the number of shippes and barques set downe, and ordinarily employed.

New-found-land may breed and employ some fiftene hundred; but seeing what discouragements they haue, what casualties they are subiect to, we may iudge of their incertainty.

Out of the extraordinary number of all people busied in these two former employments; it is no vnnecessary obseruation, that in any Trade in particular, our coale excepted, our speciall employment, nourishment, and encrease of Sea-men, is eu'en in this forraine fishing, which I hope will proue but petty, when it commeth to be balanced with our home fishing.

The last Constance of Shipping propounded, was that of the *East Indies*: which though yongest, was found in shew and state to haue ouer-topped all the rest; as a bird that maketh herselfe gay with the feathers of all other fowles, hauing

hauing borrowed; nay, hauing bought the best
Shippes out of other Trades to honour their voy-
age, and plumed eu'en Constantinople her selfe, of
her shipping: therefore that men are entertained
extraordinarily in this voyage, it is apparent out
of the greatnessse of the Shipping; the enter-
tainment of them increasing, it should be a con-
sequēt that Sea-men increase this way: But
that wee may not by ambages triumph in their
losse, or our calamities, wee see this way that our
Shippes perish, and therefore our men they
shrinke. Nay, though shippes come home, yet
they leauē the men behinde: so in this voyage,
there is a two-fold way towards our want of Ma-
riners.

In that Shippes, nay great Shippes, are extra-
ordinarily subiect to bee cast away, and then
there must bee losse likewise of men; In that
though they come, they come home emptied of
their men.

By the losse of four Shippes, wee haue lost
at the least four hundred and fifty men: and in the
adventure of some three thousand that haue
beene employed since that voyage beganne, wee
haue lost many abouē two thousand.

David refused to drinke of the Well of Beth-
leme, which the strong men had fetched, when he
thirsted and longed, because it was the price of
blood. This Trade, their commodities are at a
far deerer rate, being bought wirth so many mens
lives.

But happily some will say that the greatest losse
of

of these men was at the beginning, when as all things are difficult: but since our men, framed to a better composition of themselues, to the variety of this Clymate, and heartned to the tediousnesse of this voyage, haue better endured and ouercome those difficulties, and returned more comfortably. Herein the latest voyages will informe vs best, and we will instance it in the three last that haue made returnes.

The Trades
Increase.

The first was vnder Sir *Henry Middleton*, whose former gouernment in that kind of voyage, had approued his wisdome and moderation. His ship was that famous and infortunate vessell of eleuen hundred Tun; his company in that ship some two hundred and twenty men. After fourre yeares errours vp and downe the sea, wherein he vnderwent many constructions at home, and ouercame strange difficulties abroad; hauing, to his eternall reputation of policy and courage, out-gone the perfidious Turke, and revenged their barbarous wrongs, to the Merchants gaine, and the Kingdomes repute. After He, and his, had, I say, been accompanied with many sorrowes, with labour, hunger, heate, sicknesse, and perill; That worthy Commander, with many a sufficient Mariner, with the whole number (ten excepted) of his liue Cargazon, perished in that Acheldama, in that bloudy field of *Bantum*. his not bin bestrid *Nicholas Downton*, the Vice-admirall of that Fleet, returned, and of seuenty he carried forth, brought home some twenty; the rest, their labours and liues, were sacrificed to that implacable

East Indian *Neptune*: the Darling of that voyage
is yet there, nor neuer will the Maister, an appro-
ued Sea-men, returne, with diuers others.

The seconde was that of *Captaine Saris*, and
Captaine Towerson, men formerly exercised in
those iourneys, and therefore thought meet to
command. Whether they were short of the opini-
on conceiued of them or no, I know not; if they
were, I should attribute part of the losse of their
men to their insufficiency, but that the destiny of
that country chalengeth it all to it selfe. *Captaine*
Towerson who first returned, hauing left behinde
him of some hundred and twenty carried forth,
fourescore and ffeue; and *Captaine Saris*, of some
90 & odde not having brought home aboue two
or three and twenty: the *Thomas* of that voyage,
which went forth with some 60 men, was brought
home by way of a wrecke, you know the destructi-
on of men that name importeth.

The third, that of *Captaine Tho. Best*, Admirall
of the Fleete, a man whose former behaviour in
Sea-affaires, drew into that iourney with great ex-
pectation, and which is very feldome and hard,
his carriage in this employment went beyond
the great expectation of a reposed demeanour,
indulgent to his men, vigilant in his charge, his
courage like to his carriage; and his fortune aboue
all; he checked the *Indians*, he mated the *Portu-
gals*: those honour our King, these feare his for-
ces: he settled a trade in *Cambaya*, reduced things
in order in *Bantam*, brought riches home for
the Merchants, and kept reputation for himself;

*Captaine Pe-
merton* that es-
caping impri-
sonment at

Moha, iourny-
ing in that un-
known Coun-
try 15 miles
by night, got
to the sea-side,
and finding a
small Canow,
made a saile of
his shirt, and a
mast of a stick,
and so recou-
red the ships.

By staying in
Armenian ship,
wherin at least
were some 400
men bound to
the Indies, and
commaunding
the Port, hee
drew from the
plain dealing,
and made ho-
nourable con-
ditions for the
Marchants.

He encounte-
red foure Gal-
lions, wherein
might be some
two thousand
men.

yet for all this he had, *Nemesin in dorso*, the Indian vengeance hanted his ship even to our coasts; of some hundred and eighty men vnder him when he went forth, depriving him of one hundred and odde men for euer. Some foure or fve and twenty of the remainder are left, on the desperate account of men, for the Countries fateridge, onely thirty are returned. In two great Sea-fights with the Portugals and their Gallions, which continued foure whole dayes, hee lost not foure men. It was not then the fortune of the warre; neither out of want of ought that victuals and good gouernment could affoird; imputations to some other voyages: Nor had the length of time any fault, part of others bane; he hauing made the voyage in shorter space then any other ordinarily; the dogged Starre of those Clymates, the stench of those Countries were his Fatality.

As one Swallow maketh no Summer, so it is not much to bee maruailed, that in all these voyages some one Ship hath not beene scarred, and not else much hurt in this iourney: She indeed but even seeing those Coasts, and presently on so great a glut of our men and ships, with the which it seemeth the Sea and Land was then busied and full; when as Captaine *Newport* returned with little losse, and in short time.

Now then as we haue said before, that the Indian shippes die not the ordinary death of Shippes: and that we haue shewen likewise before, that men doe die extraordinarily in this voyage, which is almost incredible: they are distressed likewise after
their

their death, and that is very apparant by the meane account made to their heires of what they had in possession in their life time, by what should otherwise be due to them in their purchase, by the calamities of their wiues, children, and friends, after their death. Fabulous and phantasticall Legends haue beene made of the restlesse death of many concealed extortioners, and murderers, whose ghosts haue been said to walke in paine and penance. On the contrary, how many liue bodies, indeed the true images of the deceased, complain on the death, call for the due of their friends, Fathers, Husbands, Children, Kinsfolkes, and Creditors? Poore Ratlife, Lime-house, Blache-wall, Shadwell, Wapping, and other Sea-townes abroad can sensibly tell. The Marchant he is at home, and therefore he cannot embezell the goods abroad: and it is likely, that what is directly proued due, is paid here to theirs. Then is the calamity of that journey more fearfull, because out of his owne ill-Planet it maketh so many miserable. How this is recompenced it is neither my purpose, nor my part to examine: For certaine there is want of Trade: the Hollander would grow greater, if he had all this Trade in his own hands. The Kings customes are now aduanced: This way Shipwrights are set on worke, which must be maintained; and other Mechanical Trades liue hereby, with a number of poore busied. And surely he that would not haue the poore to liue, I would he might begge: And he that would not advance the Kings profite in all liberall manner; and Marchandize is a faire meanes,

meanes, I would he might dye: and he that regardeth not his Countries good, it is pitty he was euer borne. I desire not, like a second *Phaeton*, to make a combustion. All that I would enforce at this time is, that in this trade our men are consumed, and thereby more want of Mariners. Let the *Straights-men*, and the *Lisbone-Merchants* complaine of their hinderance this way, and say their traffique before was more beneficall by much, and more certaine to the Custom-house then the Indies be now. Let others report that the foundation of this trade was layd in the ruine of a *Caricke* that Sir *James Lancaster* tooke in the first voyage, and that the maine of this after-iollity proceeded of the forced trade driuen with the *Mocha Fleete* by Sir *Henry Middleton*, whereby diuers durst not go presently after to the *Straights*, as the *Angell*, and other shippes, out of rumour of reuenge for violence offered by our *Indian* men to the Turkes in the red sea. Let the cōmon people say that their commodities are vnnecessary: aske the Tradesmen, nay all men, what they haue cheaper: looke into the price of victuals how it riseth out of their great prouisions. Let the whole land murmure at the transport of treasure, and bring in *Charles* the fifth his opinion, speaking to the Portugals of their trade to the East Indies, who said that they were the enemies to Christendome, for they caried away the treasure of *Europe* to enrich the Heathen. Let goe the speech of the small relief thereby to the poore, and they whom it doth concerne, may suggest the *Indian* home state and particular profit

Wherein hee
was his owne
Trade-caruer
out of tenne
hundred thou-
sand pounds
worth of
goods.

Hall Chron. An.
15. Hen. 8.

profite. Once I am sure, that as *Vespasian* the Emperour sayd, He had rather saue one Citizen, then kill one thousand enemies; so his royll Maiesy had rather haue his Subiects, then Custome for them: and you see plainly, that his Maiesties subiects, our country-men, fall this way, and this way is want of Mariners.

Greenland ships, which before I had forgotten, entertaine some Mariners, and helpe to breed others; as of late being fifteene sailes, employ some foure hundred men, and may breed of these some fourescore, which helpe somwhat, and may be, by reasonable encouragement, farre more beneficall, if it be more publique.

And thus we haue runne ouer the materiall trades state and condition in them of sea-men. In all in generall we conceiue want, in regard of the small increase of what is needfull to furnish this great *Machina*, this goodly Engine of our Seastate, either by supporting their owne members, (the *Newcastle* trade excepted) or all ioyned together, to make vp the great body of our Lands Nauy: witnessse that general presse that was made of men from all the Coasts, to man the shippes that were to attend that matchlesse pearle, that peerlesse Princesse the Lady *Elizabeth* her grace, with her hopefull and happy mate, the illustrious *Palatine*, at their departure; and our nakednesse that would appeare if there were sudden occasion to furnish some sixe of his Maiesties shippes: all which maketh for the furtherance of our proposition of fishing.

The third motiue hereto was *want of Employment.*

As the Cosmographers in their Maps, wherein they haue described the habitable Globe, vse to set downe in the extremity of their Cards, on vnknowne Regions and Climates, That beyond those places they haue noted there is nothing but sands without water, full of wilde beasts, or congealed seas, which no ship can saile, or *Scithian* live in: so may I write in the Map of employment, that out of it, without it, is nothing but for-dide idlenes, base condition, filling the minde with a hundred Chymeraes and grosse fantasies, and defiling both body and minde with dissolute courses and actions; like fat ground neglected, that bringeth forth a thousand sorts of weeds, or vnprofitable hearbs. And with this disease is our Land affected, our people infected; whereby so many come to an vntimely & reproachfull death in the Land, & many more live so dissolutely, and so wickedly on the seas. I doe not thinke that in any two kingdomes in *Europe*, there are so many Iustized for Murderers and Felons yearely, as in *England*. And aboue all Nations we are most infamous for Pyracies; wherein, against the law of sea-robbers, or at least, besides ordinary example of any other Nation, we forbeare not to prey on our owne Country-men; nay, wee forbeare not our owne acquaintance. Sure the want of grace, and feare of God, is much in most of these: but that men should leaue their wiues, children, and family, and rebel against their owne Soueraignes

lawes

lawes, and make warre on all people, proceedeth more out of want of means, want of emploiment at home. Besides, how many that haue more grace, and the same wants, are straightned in their Fortunes, notwithstanding their abilities of body and minde; and are, as it were, damned to pouertie? and more then all these, that haue a little grace, and lesse meanes, that leade the loathsome life of begging?

Now, if the meanes may be found, nay, if the meanes long found already be offered vnto vs, to redeeme vs out of this disaster, why should wee not vnderstand them? why should we not apprehend them? why should we not be industrious in them? Wee are not those rebellious Israelites that could not see the flowing Land, much lesse enioy it: we haue this place in possession, and if my *Ephemerides* faile me not, I dare say, *Natam inde esse artem*, that shall not onely take away all those discontents and miseries, that want of emploiment breeds in any of our unfortunate countrey-men, but that shall also repaire our Naue, breed sea men abundantly, enrich the subiect, aduance the Kings custome, and assure the kingdome; and all this in our owne Seas, by fishing, and especially out of Herring. Towards the which, apparant necessity hauing hitherto made vs the way, we are to perswade you to follow in it by the

Facility,
Profit, and
Vse of this fishing.

The Facility, in th^t at the meanes are in our owne hands.

The Place, our owne seas.

The Art, well knowne.

The meanes in our owne hands, in that we haue all things that shall be vised about this busynesse, growing at home in our owne Land (Pitch and Tarre excepted) whereas the *Hollander*, ha-
ving nothing growing in their owne Land for it, is faine to goe to sixe feuerall Countries, and those remote, and vnder diuers Princes, to fur-
nish themselues, and doe furnish themselues
meereley with the barter of Fish and Herring ta-
ken out of our seas.

Then the place is not farre remoued, if in our owne Seas, if in his Maiesties Dominions, on the coast of *England, Scotland, Ireland*, is this prin-
cipall fishing: for by the report of many exerci-
sed in this mysterie, and the relation of two e-
specially, painefull herein by their Treatises,
Hitchcockes and Gentleman,

The Herrings first, and towards the ending of Summer, shoote out of the deepes on both sides of *Scotland* and *England*; and beginne to do first so, on the *Scots* coast at Midsummer, when is the first and worst fishing.

The second and best is about Bartholomew-
ide, from *Scarborough* in *Yorkshire*, till you come to the *Thames* mouth.

The third, from the *Thames* mouth through the narrow Seas, but not so certaine, for that extreame weather maketh them shoote on both
sides

sides of *Ireland*, likewise on the Coast of *Ireland*
is good fishing for Herring, from *Michaelmas* to
Christmas.

On the North-west seas of *England*, ouer against
Carliel, about *Wirkentowne*, is good fishing for
Herring from *Bartholomewtide* till fourteene daies
after *Michaelmas*. So then it appeareth by these
reports, that this fishing for Herring is especially
on his Maiesties dominions. And to this end askē
the ancient custome of the *Hollanders* and *Flem-*
ming, that before they beganne their fishing for
Herring, craued leaue of *Scarbrough* aforesayd :
which easily obtained, they then layd their Nets.
And howsoeuer it pleaseth his Maiesty to allow of
his royall Predecessours bounty, in tolerating the
neighbour Nations to fish in his streames : yet
other Princes take more straight courses. For
whereas till *Christmas*, on the coast of *Norway*,
called the *Mall Strand*, all strangers do fish, as
Hitchcoakes writeth, they then paid a *youhendale*
on every Last of Herring, to the King of *Den-*
marke. And I can likewise remember, that cer-
taine of our Merchants of *Hull* had their goods
and Shippes taken away, and themselues impriso-
ned, for fishing about the *Ward-house*, and not
paying the duty imposed on them by the King of
Denmarke.

The place, our Seas likewise, for other necessa-
ry and profitable fishing : on the Coast of
Lancashire from Easter to Midsummer, for *Cod*,
for *Hakes* ; twixt *Wales* and *Ireland*, from
Whitsontide vntill *Saint James-tide*, for *Cod*,

and Ling about *Padstow*, within the Lands end of *Seuerne*, from *Christmas* to middle *Lent*, and in seuen or eight seuerall places more about the Coasts, and within his Maiesties Dominions, the which is largely set downe by *Hitchcockes*.

Now besides this fishing treasure lyeth easily to bee found in our owne Seas, what good Harbours fitting thereto lye open to vs in our owne Coasts, as *Colchester*, *Harmich*, *Ipswich*, *Yarmouth*, with a number of other, set downe painfully by Gentleman, together with the commodities they affoord for Timber, Workmanship, furnishing, and harbouring Busses, Nets, and Men?

As the Hawens lye open to vs, as the Seas bee our owne, and as we haue all things almost fitting for such a businesse at home, and naturally, so that nothing may bee wanting to vs but our selues; the Art is well knowne to vs likewise. Maisters for Busses may be had from *Yarmouth* and *Sould*, and the rest of the coasts downe the riuer. Vse maketh Fishermen, and these places affoord store of Seafaring men for the purpose. In *Orford* Hauen and *Alborough* be many good Fishermen, whose abilities exercised in Busses, would (by *Gentlemans* report) put downe the *Hollander*. The like may be sayd of *Sould*, *Dunwich*, *Walderwich*, which breed Fishermen. In all these, and many other places, is this rich Art knowne, but not vsed. In all these, and all other, the *Hollanders* swimme like Elephants, we wading like Sheepe. We keep the Bankes and Shoales, when as they are in the depth.

Besides,

Besides, to encourage vs the more, the charges are not great, the paines are not great, the time is not long, the hazard is nothing at all. This is very apparant, and exactly set downe in *Gentle-
man* his Treatise, whom I shall but obscure to contract; neither is he long.

The next motiue to this fishing, was that of profite; wherein if euer it were true, that a good cause maketh a good Orator, here is a subiect to enable all meane Rhetoricians. Euery man almost is taken with the attention to profite. Loue doth much, but Mony doth all. Here is money, heere is profite in abundance, and diuers waies. In abundance, for that the whole charge of a Busse, with all furniture and appurtenances, betweene That is be
tweene sixtie
and eightie thirty and forty Last, will cost about fие hundred and eightie pounds: the charges for keeping her a whole tunne. Summer at Sea, may be some three hundred three score and fие pounds: the whole Summer filleth her three times, with making one hundred Last of barrels, amounteth to one thousand pounds; wherby, allowing one hundred pounds for weare of ships, and reparations of nets, there is gained fие hundred sixtie fие pounds by one Busse in one yeaire, and this is after ten pounds the Last, which was so rated in *Hitchcookes* time, which is some thirty three yeres agoe; the *Hollander*, now, selling them for fifteene, twenty pounds, and vpward the Last, at *Danske*. Hence one may gather of the great gaine, that euen riseth to a priuate purse, by this fishing, with a small aduenture, Busses being the maine (and those likely likewise

to continue, by Gods grace, some twenty yeares) So then her charges returned for keeping her at sea; the first yeaer also she quitteth her own selfe, and there is, I say, fие hundred sixty fие pounds, as long as she liueth afterwards, *declaro*. I would faine know, not desiring to be too curious in a strange Common-wealth, but rather to inuite my Countrey-men into this society, what Trade in the Land did euer in his strength promise so much; howsoeuer, neuer any, I am sure, performed so much, so easily, so continually.

When *Antiochus*, in his shew to *Hanniball* of his glorious Army in battel-range, his Elephants being most richly adorned, and all his Souldiers in very braue and costly harness and abiliments, willing to draw some acknowledgement from him of his power and strength, asked his opinion of it: the warlike Souldier replied againe, That it was an Armie able to satisfie the most couetous enemy. No question, though the *Carthaginian* noted the people of cowardise; yet it would require great charges, & cost some bloud, to ouercome such an Armie.

In the best Trade in appearance now that is, (and in those Countries certaine there are infinite riches) you see how remote it is, and with what cost of purse, and losse of people followed, yet without such satisfaction. Here is wealth enough to satisfie the most thirsty thereof, without much cost, without any spoyle; euen almost *Salmacida Spolia*; if not, *sine sudore, sine sanguine*, and not for a time, but permanent. All other Trades are feterched,

ched as it were, out of a Well, out of the Deepe, I meane from farre, heere is a meere spring which is in superficie hard by vs, out of our owne inexhaustible Sea, from the euer-lasting store of Herring, whence onely the *Hollander* reapeth a million of gold yearly; besides, the most gainefull fishing with other vessels for *Cod* and *Ling*. *Hitch-cockes* long agoe discouered the same, his booke is extant; and fore-named *Gentleman* hath very plainly set downe, and in very probable and particular manner disclosed the mysteries thereof. And the conceit the *Hollanders* haue of it, calling it their *Chiefest Trade and Gold-mine*: and the confidence they haue in it, as laying out their Childrens money giuen them by friends, in aduenturing in Busses, and fathers likewise putting in their childrens portions into Busses; presume of the increase that way, and so proportion a summe certaine out of that gaine, in a certaine time; as also that there is for *Orphanes* laid out, and so increasing that way for the maintenance of them. Here then we may get treasure in abundance, and certainly; and besides the gaining of it, we shall stay the vnnaturall tide of the departure and transpor-tation of our gold; a mischiefe, which notwithstanding our royall King was sensible of in the rai-sing of it, yet it still departeth with *Vestigia nulla retrorsum*, out of the lazy and disgracious Merchan-dize of our *Coasters*, that giue away our coine to the stranger for our owne fish. Which vnsea-sonable and vnprofitable humor of *Cauponacion*, is this way to be diuerted onely.

But some will say, that our men are not so apt, nor disposed thereto: which cannot be, in regard of the store of Fishermen that our Coasts nourisheth, which live as hardly, and take as great paines in their fashion; onely wanting the vse of Busses, & seeme to reioyce at the name of Busses, and may on very good reason; for that this Busse-fishing is more easy then any other kind of fishing, which now we vse in Crayers and Punts, as being armed this way better against all weathers, which others suffer and perish in, in other vessels yearly. And as their prouisions are better, and the dangers lesse, so their paines are likewise lesse.

Againe, who will not be exceedingly encouraged with the benefite of such gaine, in so honest a manner, when once the sweete is tasted of, when as otherwise our Countrimen runne such laborious and desperate courses, especially out of want.

Others will say that our Land will not vster them in any quantity, in regard that the feeding on herring, and fish, doth not taste vs, nor is so receiued as amongst those *Holland* and *Sealand* Mermaids. And sure, if those necessary Lawes prouided by our aduised State, for the keeping of fish daies cleane through our Land were better obserued, it would be more wholesome for our bodies, and make much for the aduancing of our fish, & plenty of other vi&tualls; besides the deerenesse of our fish vi&tuall, which more hurteth our purse then our appetites, for that the price is within this 20. yeares almost trebled, which indeed maketh the

true distast, as all Householders finde, and theron feed their housshoulds with flesh, and otherwise; this fish vi&tuall being now obtained by Merchandise, which indeed is our owne Staple commodity, whereon groweth this penury to the poore, this great price to others, this disvse to all, and in these the Kings, the kingdomes losse. Yet notwithstanding there is such quantity of herring, besides other fish, consumed amongst vs, that *Hitchcockes* alloweth 10000 Lasts for our prouision of herring to be spent here in the Realme; so that it wold saue at home 100000 pounds of treasure, which to our great shame and losse, the *Hollanders* carry away, euен for our owne prouision: besides, that prouision is of the worst, such as they call Roop-sicke, & such as they are forbidden to bring home. Now to be serued of our worst, whereas we might be our owne caruers, and to giue our gold for that we may haue for nothing; iudge of the losse, of the indignity. And as wee may easily remedy this by our owne industry, so we cannot otherwise excuse the fault: our gracious Prince, no question, being ready to assist vs herein by the same fauourable authority which other Trades for their benefit taste most plentifully of, by forbidding the sale and vttering of herring to his loyall subiects by any forrainer or stranger whatsoeuer. And in *Holland* it is not lawfull for them to buy any of our Herring, if they be brought thither; Nay, if we bring any thither they are burned. Besides what other effects of his incomparable clemency would blesse our industries heerein, hee

1399 the Art of
making cloth,
being growne
to good perfe-
ction, King
Henry the 4.
first prohibited
the inuention
of forraine-
made cloth.

being Lord Paramount of these Seas where this fishing food groweth, and which now is taken by strangers? and therefore hee would not questionlesse allow strangers to eate vp the foode that was prouided for the children; the crummes we would not enuy them, though wee are now fed vnder their Table.

Now farther it may be alleaged, that we can vster no such quantity, nor can affoord no such penyworth. For the first, that must arise out of our diligence. No question we once attaining the Art of the Flemish vsage of these Herring, they will be in as great estimation as the Hollanders, in Normandy, Nants, Burdeaux, Rochell, and other such Countries; for which, returne is made of Wine and Woad, for which is alwaies paid ready gold, with a number of other commodities. They will be in as great estimation in the East Countries, Reuel, Rie, Russie, Danske, Poland, Denmarke, the returnes whereof are set downe in Gentleman. And the quantity of Herring that these fore-named Countries consume is infinite. Therefore though the Hollanders spend more Fish and Herring by much, in their Countries then we do, yet it is their forraigne Trade with all other Nations that is their Basis, else they could neuer employ so many Shippes, nor gaine such wealth, or get such strength thereby. And in all these places wee can and doe Trade, and all their returnes wee neede and vse, and therefore may vtter them in as great a quantity as they doe.

Then for the affording of Herring and Fish at as good a rate as they can, let any consider of the likelyhood in our behalfe. First it standeth with reason, if we haue the like vessels, we can go with as few men: and our fishermen on the Coast, by diuers reports, can liue as hardly as they. And let any iudge of the hardnesse, when the principall time of fishing for Herring is in September and October, and a sixe weekes time, and they are almost in sight of our owne Coasts; and besides good prouision of butter and cheese and Beere, they haue the plenty of the sea-fish: then this way wee may affoord as good penyworts as they. But I goe further, and say that we haue great vantages of them.

The Seas be our owne, therefore we iourney not so farre as the Hollander doth, whereby likewise our trauile and charge must be lighter: our ports, harbours and roades be at hand; nay, which is more, all *utensiles* and appurtenances belonging to shipping, as is before shewed (Pitch and Tarre excepted) are found in our owne Land; whereas they with great cost, paines, and hazard, fetch them from sixe seuerall places. So then we shall be able to affoord better cheape then the Hollanders; and so we may tell when they can not, and so the *Englyssh* shall and may weary them, and weare out those flouts wherewith our poore Fisher-men are scorned. For if they bee put by the vttering of their Herrings abroad, they will bee driuen to leaue their great Ships, and fish in smaller vessels neere the

You English
we will make
you glad to
weare our old
shooes.

shore to serue their owne turnes, as heretofore they haue caused vs to doe; when as likewise on euery tempest they openly triumph ouer vs, for not taking the blessings of God powred into our lappes.

These hinderances obiected taken away, wee may now resort againe to the sweete fountaine of profite: which besides that it watereth our priuate estates with the continuall spring of great gaine, keepeth in our treasure, which exceedingly now wasteth, bringeth in all commodities that either the East and North Countries, *France*, or *Flaunders*, affoords euen for this barter; it runneth into the sea of the Kings custome: the venting onely of ten thousand Last of Herring beyond sea, commeth to ffe thousand pounds after the rate of the ordinary poundage, besides the custome of Cod and Ling, very neere as valuable as the benefit of Herring, the particular view whereof is set downe by him whom I haue so often named, & in whose booke you may see the greatnessse of the custome amounting to aboue 50000 pound starling, that accrueth to those Countries out of this fishing Trade. And yet all this to them is nothing: their keeping in their treasure, their carrying away our treasure, their abundance with all other commodities, their greatnessse of their custome this way, is nothing in regard of their profit, honor, safety, that their increase of shipping, increase of Mariners this way begetteth to themselues, amongst all nations, to their state.

The life of the sea is in shipping, nay one may say

say to ships, *Mare non est mare, vos estis mare.* The beauty of the Sea is in Shipping; and sure the Poets affirming *Venus* to be the daughter of the sea, might meane a Ship by her. For *Hec una Venus omnium surripuit Veneris*: and this little land of the *Hollanders*, exceeded in quantity by *Norfolke* and *Suffolke*, hath gotten this sea, hath gained this *Venus*; *England, Scotland, France, and Spaine*, for shipping and sea-faring men, not answerable to them; and all spawned out of fish and fishing.

There hath bene numbred in sight two thousand saile of Busses, and other good vessels, gone out to sea at once of the *Hollanders*: and there hath beene found (by computation) some thirty seuen thousand Fisherimen in diuers sorts of vessels at one time employed herein. Hence proceede their great vndertakings, and prodigious aduenturing to all places: hereby they out-goe vs, and ouer-beare all Trades where euer they come. Wee thinke the West-Indie gold to be the cause of the pride and presumption of *Spaniards*: we may assure our selues, that our North-Indies counteruiale that treasure, and are the onely confidence of the *Hollanders*; euен by breeding sea-men, and increaſing of shipping in that abundance, as that hereby they both swarme euety where, and *France*, *Spaine*, and the East Countries are full of their shipping. Hence they fetch our coales, and carry them abroad; from *Norway* and *Danske* they bring vs all commodities, and carry forth ours, at a farre better rate then we can our selues: they haue filled *Moscouy*, whence we are emptied, with thither shipping,

shipping; and the *Straights* abound with them, once our possession. They go into, nay they arme in the West Indies where we may not be seene; and in the East Indies they haue had long setled Factories before vs, and haue foure men to one of ours there, and go beyond vs as farre, besides the number in store of goodly shipping; whereby, as they hinder our trade, so they forbeare not (which I cannot but write with stomacke) the honour of our King and kingdome, as presuming somtimes to call themselues *English*, and pretend Embassage, and presents from his Maiesty. Which they did to the King of *Siam*: in other places calling the Crowne and State of *England* into comparison; which made the King of *Athem* aske captaine *Best*, whether the King of *England*, or the King of *Holland*, were the greater Monarke.

Besides, what an infinite number of shippes and men of warre haue they alwayes in a readinesse at home? And as the In-keeper of *Chalcis* sayd to his guest, admiring *tantam ferculorum varietatem*, It was with Art all cookt out of pork; this their store, this their abundance, is raised all out of fishing. Who then would not be moued? who would not be stirred vp therewith? Who would not goe a fishing? You see what want we haue of shipping, what want we haue of Mariners, what discouragements we haue in trades, what wants our men are in. When *Nyaman the Sirian* complained to *Elizeus* of his leprosie, he was bid wash himselfe in *Iordan* seuen times. He looked for other miraculous courses to be taken by the Prophet, and could hardly

hardly be perswaded thereto, because Abna and Pharphar (floods of *Damascus*) were better. *Naaman* was a Heathen, and had neuer any experience of Gods *Jordan*: yet hee was in the end perswaded. To supply our wants, to satisfie our hunger, to heale our diseases, there is not a riuier, but a Sea, shewen vs, and that not in another kingdome, but in our owne; wee are but bidden goe and take fish out of it. Wee are Christians, and it is God that hath prouided this remedy: and we see by experience no water like ours, and wee see our neighbours from every place resorting thereto, and healing themselues thereby. You see how it concerneth vs; let vs in the end likewise be perswaded. What the number is of our Sea-men, bred and employed by all sorts of Sea-trades, (our petty fishings excepted) may easily be ghest at; and whatsoeuer it may amount to. If out of our whole Land there bee but foure hundred Buffes built, and set forth, of seuenty tunne the peece, there are in two yeares nine thousand Mariners more then was in the Land before: let men of experience and state judge of the proportion by the way of comparison, every one can perceiue the increase simply. Besides, by the report of some of our best Mariners, these thus bred, proue not onely equall, but better able then any bred otherwise, for Sea-affaires, and publique seruice.

On this publik profit of fishing thus spred abroad the maintenance of Hauens and Hauen townes in *England* besides, haue no small dependancie, and are so materiall to the land, so plainly vnder-

stood of all his Maiesties subiects; and so well wished to by Hitchcookes and Gentleman, that it is enough for me but to poynt at them: we all know the vse of them: they shew the decay; and this Art, the reparation and maintenance of them.

The vse of this fishing is implied much in the profite, but more eminent by the consideration againe of the infinite number otherwise of idle people, & out of imployment. Onely by this Art, it is reported not one goeth a begging in all the Low-countries; and what a number of people haue we, that, now destitute of meanes, may this way haue a calling? It is a grieuous sin, Idlenesse, and bringeth forth, as we see, horrible effects: to get a liuing by the sweat of our brows, is the ordinance of God, & this way there is a recompence. There were found in Yarmouth the last yeare, three or four hundred, and those of honest disposition, that wanted meanes: & how many hundred more are there in other places, that wold gladly be thus vsed? *Hitchcookes* alloweth to euery one in this imployment, twenty pounds yearly, besides his diet, for his reward, a good sauour to honest men that now haue no meanes; and this onely out of two voyages for Herring. A number of Carpenters and Shipwrights shall be set a work, Coopers busied numbers of people making lines, ropes, cables, dressers of hempe, spinners of thrid, makers of Nets, bred; many salt-houses set vp, besides what store of poore people, all along on the sea-coasts, which are now very poore and idle in England and Wales, to be vsed in splitting of fish, washing of fish, packing, salting, carrying and re-

carrying

carrying of fish. And on these foresaid occupations depend an infinite number of seruants, boyes & daily labourers, for the vse of things needfull. *N*ilus, whose fertility is enuied, affoordeth not so many sorts of fish, of monsters, as this fishing entertaineth sorts of people : which humbly committing to the high disposer of all hearts, & to the due consideration therby of his Ministers here on earth, I will leaue further to enlarge; and shut vp this abrupt discourse with the allusion of that of Basil to this sea-businesse, *Putei dum hauriuntur speciesores.*

Now for a Corollary to all these imperfect lines: whereas in the superficiall suruey of want of shipping, we find most of our sea-trades, either decaying, or at a stay, let me out of themselues, without offence, propound the consideration of one remedy thereto; even by a freedom of Traffique for all his Maiesties subiects to al places. Hereby his maiesties customes will increase, the navy & sea-men will receiue nourishment out of more employment, the whole incorporation of merchants reap comfort, in that they may communicate with all aduentures, and the vniuersal body of the subiects of the land content, in that they may become merchants; being very ready in this aduenturous world to make new discoueries: whereas now otherwise merchandize, sorting & settled in companies, confineth merchants into those limits that priuate orders tie them in, so that they may not helpe themselues through any discouragements in one trade, but by sute and submission of themselues to the other; though, I say, their trades faile them, and o-

ther haue too much: nor may any else of the kingdome come amongst them, though neuer so able and well disposed, vnlesse they come in on such conditions as the victor pleaseth to propound. A thing in ordinary fense somewhat harsh to fellow-subiects, and equall Citizens in this great Monarchie, to be so seruiceably tyed and subiect one vnto the other; and the rather for that those priuiledges, by the indulgence of the Prince, being granted as a reward to some for their industries, and exemplary to others incouragements, are strikly vsed to the eternall benefite of a few, and the wrong of all the residue.

The *French* company manifesteth this plainly, which if it had continued (and it beganne but the other day) had vndone all the Westerne men.

The *Mosconie* company declareth the same, as being granted on condition of seruing his Maies-ty of all materials(as Flaxe,Oyle,Waxe,Tallow, Cordage) belonging to shipping: whereas now it is supplied by strangers, euen ten for one ship, and those double our burdens; and notwithstanding they doe not performe, and haue let fall their Trade, yet none may enter but on their conditions.

The *Greenland* company, out of the pretence of their first Whale-hunting, keepe all Fishermen, notwithstanding they knew and vsed those seas, from further resort thither: and some Marchants of *Hull* were taken by them in that iourney, and brought backe; notwithstanding, as I am informed, those country-men found it first.

The *Virginia* company pretend almost all that Maine twixt it and *New-found-land* to bee their Fee-simple, whereby many honest and able mindes, disposed to aduenture, are hindred, and stopped from repairing to those places, that either knew or would discouer vnfound euen for fishing.

The *East India* men, not able to furnish those places they resort to, keepe out other from coming amongst them, and to looke into those parts they know not, and would giue out of their largenesse and riches, entertainment to all the Marchants in the Land. Besides, how tedious and costly they, and all other Companies, make it to their owne Associates, when as out of orders, and cause of vpholding their Trade, men can neither dispose of their owne as they would, nor haue the benefite vnder a long time. Besides, how priuate doe they, and other Companies, make it, when as out of orders and maintaining their Trade, how plentifullly soever the commodities are brought in, and at what advantage soever they buy them, they will be sure to keepe vp the price, either by sending forth most part of the commodities abroade, or else by buying all others into their hands? that other is hard for the owner sometimes, but he doth it in his owne wrong; but to the buyer this is alwaies iniust, for that he suffereth against his will, the common-wealth being made private, suffereth by all; this, that, the first, and all the more discontentful, in that besides that all other Nations resort freely to all those places whence they keepe out their owne Country-men, the like

fashion of Companies and Societies is not vsed
 in all Christendome else; it being lawfull and vsu-
 all to all other amongst themselues, promiscu-
 ously to frequent and communicate with places,
 and Trades, one by the other. Nay, this separation
 of Trading, and excepting of Subiects from pla-
 ces, betweene diuers Princes that had but peace
 one with the other, was so admired and disallowed
 of, formerly, that *Charles the 5 Emperour*, being
 moued by the Portugals, being vnder their owne
 absolute King then, to forbear the East-Indie
 Trade, because they had found it; answered, That
 he had peace with them, and therefore he would
 haue Trade with them; for they were not his
 friends, but his enemies, that would hinder him of
 it. How much more we, murmuring at this ini-
 quity, may affirme that we are all *Britaines*, all sub-
 jects to one royll King, all combined together in
 one naturall league, and therefore not to be bar-
 red from trading equally to all places, which his
 gracious Maiesty, together with the whole assent
 of the high Court of Parliament, openly pro-
 fesseth, when as there was enacted free liberty for
 all his Maiesties Subiects, to Trade into the Do-
 minions of *Spaine*, *Portugall* and *France*, with most
 sufficient reasons therfore; for the increase of ship-
 ping, mariners, thousands of Handicrafts men,
 of prices of their owne commodities, and aug-
 mentation of them, together with the plenty of
 forraine commodities, & a cheapnesse of them, &
 the bettering of his Maiesties customes. No one
 man euer inuented all Sciences, nor any Merchant
 sound all places: yet they make a compensation

one

Hall. Ann. 15.
 Ben. 8.

Ann. 3. 1
 Jacob. 6.

one to another. Society first beganne, and knowledge and ciuility, by communication. But if the world in his infancy had beeene resolued to haue held priuate what they had in possession, and to haue concealed what they knew, there had not onely been no ciuility, but no society. Yet as the first maintainers of Society had their honour; the first inuentors of Sciences and Arts their rewards; and in all well-disposed States, the Industries of those that do benefit them, haue their encouragement: so is not this my proposition of free Trade otherwise enterrained, then that there should be a due respect had of all worthy aduenturers, an especial consideration of the charges and hazard of the first discoueries: which the solertious *Hollander* examples vs, by forbidding their owne Subjects to trade to those places which some particular purse hath, or shall finde out, before that the first Founders haue receiued reasonable benefite of their paines and charges; allowing them some sixe returnes to their owne priuate aduentures, before anyelse set thitherward. If those aduentures or returnes were increased here for the Finders content, and profit: there is no man would grudge it. But to keepe others out for euer, vnlesse they pay, and submit themselues according to their order, and to their gouernment; or vnder the pretence of one place found to include more then was ever meant; seemes very iniurious. Againe, my Proposition is not any way so tumultuous, as that thereby I would excuse all order and forme of Gouernment in Trades, or otherwise to intend a promiscuous kind of calling, or rather confusion

of all sorts. Who knoweth not that the Common-wealth consisteth, *Non ex medico, & medico;* *sed ex medico, & Agricola?* as also that there must be an Oeconomicall and discrete partition and proportion among the members; Diuers trades, to maintaine the generall body Commerce? I haue onely poynted at some aberrations, but as the Nouice, trauelling through strange Countries, *Tap mando, or tanquam canis ad Nilum.* The prosecuting of this Argument would draw on a larger discourse then all the whole former, and would then exceed a Corollary, and detaine the Reader too long. Neither like I the issue of meddling, when men tire themselues with controuling of publicke matters, yet many times cannot manage their owne affaires. I make no intrusion into Merchants Mysteries, neither desire to pry into the States secrecie. It was a foolish complaint of the Poet, *Cur aliquid vidi?* it is much more for me to say, *Cur aliquid scripsi?* I am so far from giuing any cause of publique offence, that I would not iustly prouoke any priuate person. I was borne in the Cittie, and liue amongst Sea-men. And as some Almanacke-makers, when they pretend exactnesse in their Calculations, though they doe but roue, vse to appropriate their obseruations to the place they liue in: so I, writing with the same knowledge, would say I desire good to the Meridian of these two places; notwithstanding, as they say also, These may serue alike to all the Land.



211.

